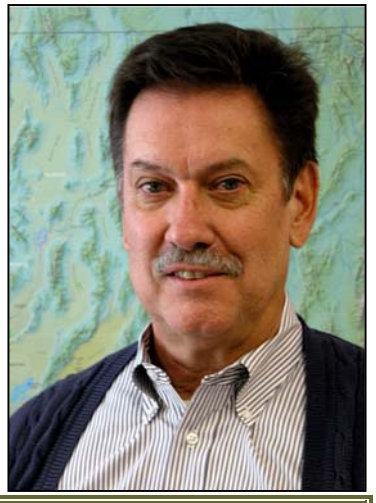
NEVADA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

GLENN CLEMMER, PROGRAM MANAGER



PURPOSE:

The Nevada Natural Heritage Program maintains comprehensive information on the locations, biology, and conservation status of all endangered, threatened, and sensitive species in the state, as well as vegetation and wetland community databases. The program evaluates conservation priorities for species and their habitats, and supplies information and technical advice to meet diverse conservation and planning needs.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	NRS 232.090
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:	8 FTE / 2004
TELEPHONE:	775.687.4245
WEB SITE ADDRESS:	www.heritage.nv.gov

GOAL OR OBJECTIVE:

Serve as the clearinghouse for state and federal agencies, as well as the general public, for data pertaining to sensitive species, vegetation, and wetland communities. Provide data in a variety of formats to help guide planning and development projects, and for setting priorities for conservation efforts.

Endangered Plant:

Las Vegas Bearpopy
(Arctomecon californica)

Photo by Tim Ross

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Continued to expand and update the sensitive species databases, which have 7,600 records for 714 sensitive species throughout the state supported with 11,986 literature sources.
- Coordinated two annual rare plant workshops.
- Provided 282 written data responses to queries on sensitive species in 2004.
- Sponsored two workshops that reviewed global and state ranks for the mammals, reptiles, and amphibians of the state.
- Completed a preliminary draft of a Nevada Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan.
- Developed a map from satellite imagery depicting percent coverage of cheat grass across northern Nevada.
- Revised and updated the Nevada Bat Conservation Plan.

Sensitive Mammal:

Pallid Bat feeding
(Antrozous pallidus)

Photo by © Merlin D. Tuttle
Bat Conservation International

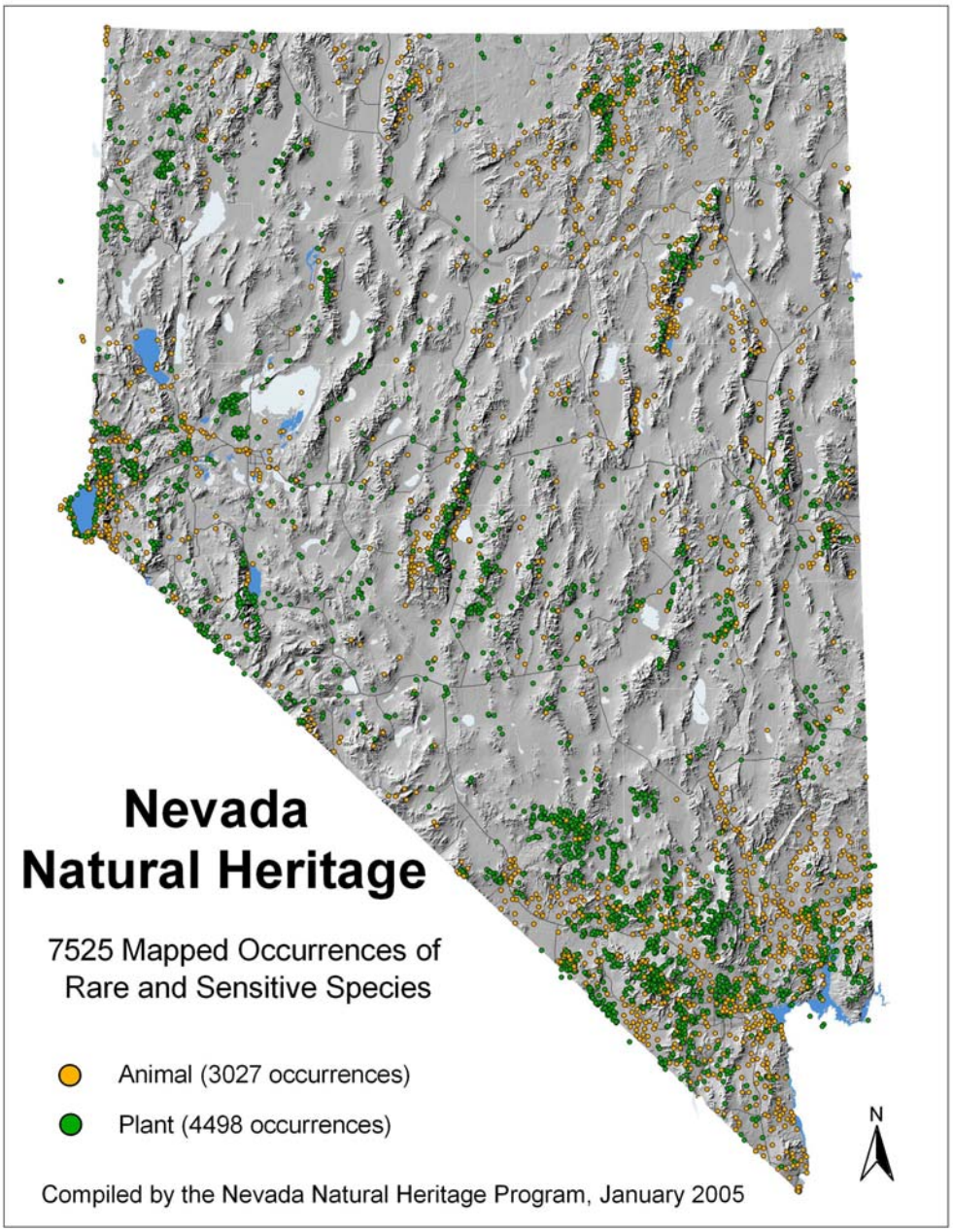
Threatened Reptile:

Desert Tortoise
(Gopherus agassizii)

Photo by Glenn Clemmer

KEY LONG-TERM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

- Continue to serve as a statewide clearinghouse for data on sensitive species, vegetation, and wetland communities.
- Convert databases into the international network of Nature Serve to better incorporate Geographic Information Systems (GIS) spacial coverages with the present data system.
- Expand work using landsat satellite imagery analysis in mapping invasive plants and modeling rare plant habitats in the Great Basin.



One example of the many program maps developed.